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VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

REPLY TO THE SILVER SERENADERS OF THE MIDLOTHIAN ELECTORS.

He Advocates a New Union, Instead of the Paper Union Now Existing and Which the Union Seek to Continue—The Powers Urged to Make Concessions to the Disaffected Liberals—The Electoral Reform of Ourselves—Mr. Gladstone His Policy.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian:

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, Her Majesty's ministers have felt themselves bound to appeal to the nation, and to the constituencies of the United Kingdom have been summoned to fulfill the duty of electing members to serve in a Parliament for a definite period. It is not a matter of the greatest moment to the nation that the Parliament which has been elected to fill the place of that which has been dissolved by the action of the House of Lords should be called upon to deal with the question of Irish government, or with any other question of importance, before the new Parliament has undergone the test of a general election. But it is of great importance to the nation that the new Parliament should be elected by the people, and that it should be elected with the least possible delay. Every day that passes after the dissolution is a day of suspense and of suffering to the trade and industry of the country

...ended to Get to Sapton. Sapton did not ...ome Body desirous of Lett. ...ere made ...promptly; but to explain the fact was impossible for they knew. The next point was ...to Detroit's protection and protest was had to ...adopt to transit to neither's gain of ...transacting ...ts to Lot.

The Co-Sells Process Baptist Church.

The hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was held in the Second Baptist Church yesterday afternoon. The service yesterday was opened with Sermon and Song of the sixteen varied Baptist Associations. The exercises included songs and recitations by the children, and an address on Sunday-school work by the pastor, the Rev. T. J. Thomas. They were both pleasing and instructive.

Opening Services at the First Methodist.

At the First Methodist Church (Calvary) Day exercises were held and evening before an audience filling the entire lower portion of the church. The arrangements and program had been prepared by Rev. D. W. Bolton, who is the pastor. After the Rev. D. W. Bolton had offered prayer Dr. Martin, the superintendent of the Sunday-school, made a good address. Several hymns were then sung by the choir. Miss Brooks, Mr. Hendley, and Prof. Harris, followed with a recent selection entitled, "O Paradise," which was received in an excellent manner. Mr. Chas. Shaw then recited Bryant's "Thanatopsis," and the choir afterward sang, Miss Ella Fox, Mr. Arthur Irons, and Mr. L. Pratt) also good recitations. Several hymns, well-rendered songs were sung by the children, and refreshments were handsomely dispensed with their songs, and at the close of the service the School was dismissed among the Sunday-school visitors present.

CHEPOUNDING A FELONY.

A Swindling Measure Before Congress—The Pacific Railroad Extension Bill.

New York Journal of Commerce: There is a measure before Congress, now urgently pressed for final action, which is commonly known as the Pacific Railroad Extension bill. It proposes to compromise with the managers of those great corporations for one-half of the debt that they owe to the Government, and then, too, without getting the cash in hand or obtaining any sufficient security that it will be forthcoming on the days of greatest payment.

The principle of the proposition has become of late years, in regard to any, very familiar to us. A bank in contact and tax-landowners go bank or are unable to but a cent to the dollar securities. There an agent of the rapid means forward and allow to surrender half of the grinder on the promise of immunity from punishment and the quiet enjoyment of the remainder. It always better secure a large credit, since the more than nothing and usually get assets; payment. So it should and compositions and not very frightened to penalties of punishment. The sufferers do not are indignant, but after a while, being offered a certain sum in manycases, accept the payment with the remainder of its depreciation.

The parties who are charged with having pocketed something like $30,000,000 out of the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific with the Union Pacific and all in the enjoyment of the profits of that consolidation. It is said that they surrendered the stock at an average of less than 5 per cent and turned it in at par. Enough stock was bought of the Central Pacific at about 1 per cent to obtain control of that road, and a Brother Pacific Receiver is said to have accepted for his stockholding $25,000 in cash and $250,000 in the bonds of the road. It has been discovered to be necessary these transactions, but it is not pleasant with half of the right that is applied by the prosecutors are short-sighted.

If these men could be made to disgorge that gain, and no one knows what these ill-gotten millions should not be taken unceremoniously by it, the stockholders would have a nice fund to bear with which to begin their payment to the Union Pacific.

The measure proposed is objectionable not only because it surrenders half of the money due but because of the very loose provisions contained in the terms of settlement. The 5 per cent now proposed to stand of 6 to be paid, if the proposal is accepted, in annual installments, and if the proposed settlement the Government is to wait six months before it intervenes to obtain security. The character of the parties who manage these corporations, and their known methods of dealing with the United States Treasury, do not justify any such confidence in them as this bill asks.

It seems to us that a little delay as to the consideration and a little more publicity in the presentation of the charges submitted would not be especially harassing to members of Congress. We know that the lobby in Washington is powerful and well-supplied with the agencies which in our city affairs have proved to be so effective, but there is a hard-working on the part of it to all a favorable view for the one-time position of Gregory and others.

COST OF A RECENT INVESTIGATION.

An Expense Bill of $40,000—Senator Cockrell's (Ex $40,000—Mr. Aswell's $11,000.

Albany, N. Y., June 13.—Senator Lee, the Chairman of the Safety Committee, has submitted to Controller Chapin the bills incurred by that committee during its investigation of the charges against the Board of Aldermen of New York. The bills amount to $41,000. Senator Lee, $4,000 of this sum is for stenographers and the printing of the testimony. The individual bills of the committeemen are small. Senator Cantling, one of the seven, charges $1,000 for his services, and Clarence A. Seward, another of the seven, $1,000. Controller Chapin declines this afternoon that he would pay Mr. Cantling's bill or the bill of Mr. Seward. Mr. Chapin's bill must be passed by the Board of Audit, which is composed of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain. Mr. Chapin's bill will be presented to the Board at its next meeting, and unless some one has temporarily deposited with Mayor Cooper, and at the time of the service the Board was instructed among the Senator-school-visitors present.

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NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Hudson Railway to Longer Carries Passengers—The Depot of the Union with Canada.

Cape au Saints, June 13.—E. Cole Baker, member of the Canadian Parliament and owner of the Hudson Railway, has left this city for Ottawa, D. C., after ordering the construction of the line of 50 road connecting Chamera in Hudson road town from the Freedom and Vaucouver Road. It is the second time that the Hudson Pacific Railway Company and Mr. Baker could not arrange satisfactory terms for the continuance of the line.

Ottawa, D. C., June 13.—The present session promises to be portions to the most exciting since 1867. The question of repeal of the confederation which dominates before the country, at other issues being almost entirely out of sight. The second succession Government has been in existence long to the result, with the only slight a factor of the Conservative party.

THE GIN-MILL IN JERSEY.

IT PULLS THE SENATE AS CAR IS DRAWN PULLMAN.

The Republicans Have a Scheme to Do Away with This, and at the Same Time Put an End to Prohibition Pressure and Defeat the Democrats—The Issue Intensely Planted at the Prospect of High License—The Struggle Likely to Be a Lively One.

New York, June 13.—[Special.]—The leaders of the Republican party in New Jersey—in the nature of the leaders—have with more or less deliberate concerted themselves to a policy by which, unless it is ignored, will make the election in the State this fall a novel one in the history of politics in the East and one of great future interest and importance. The scheme is nothing too fine to plague the party to the support of temperance reform and attempt to steal a Democratic Gov. Bedle Democratic Governor in twenty years—save that term. The movement began in a quiet conference in Jersey City a month ago, called by John D. Prince, the veteran Secretary of the Republican State Committee; S. A. Dougherty, Speaker of the Assembly; S. D. Dougherty, the Boss of Republican city organization and editor of the Jersey City Journal; and H. D. Carroll, one of the editors of the New York Independent. This conference learned that it was about time for the gin-mill to politics to go. With a view to regaining the ear of the temperance element for a general conference of Republicans to meet at Trenton May 26. This conference convened, but in fact the party leaders were holding aloof. Previous they encouraged the movement, but publicly they sought to maintain a position where they would refuse to vouch or, according to whether the scheme seemed likely to fail or develop into a live move. The conference was composed of about 200 men of an average class of Republicans but embracing the active men of the party in the State. The conference urged upon the party to its contingent and reputation of the party ticket to the enforcement of existing laws, the re-enactment of the Scott law, and the party pledged itself to the enactment of such other laws as should or should not permit the sale of liquor within local limits. This latter is the contingent plan, which the Republican Legislature had a short time previously defeated.

The platform, skillfully drawn by Secretary Prince, who has built the platform for the Republicans in the State for the last ten or 12 years, even most critical carries no assurances of overt hostile resistance to the present, such as candidate, Governor Bedle, the party is pledged to the enforcement of existing laws, and Republicans would be a party of existing laws, enthusiastic support a piece of existing law which Democrats would not enforce. The Democrats have 15,000 majority this year on most that they had in consequence a Prohibitionist for Governor to carry Democratic votes, it is thought that Bedle will be a heavy gain to the Republicans. Should the Democrats nominate Governor Abbett, the Republicans will hold more than one of this, but more of it will come from Democrats and from Republicans. The result depends largely upon the attitude of the Democratic organization of Pierce and Hudson Counties, for the attacking of an organization that is run the Democratic party in those counties and to give to all the honest men who are now voting to keep Democratic and to vote Republican. It is thought that there will be a large gain in the Republican vote in Essex County and in Hudson County. The Prohibitionists

TO RECEIVE THE RED HAT.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS SOON TO BECOME A CARDINAL.

Impending Consecration to Occur in the Old Baltimore Cathedral June 29—A Description of This Ancient and Picturesque Edifice—Its Rare and Valuable Paintings—From Throne to Transept—How the New Cardinal Lives—One of the Youngest Members of the College.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 13.—[Special.]—The old Baltimore Cathedral has been the scene of many important events in the history of the Catholic Church in America. Many archbishops and bishops have received the honors of the consecration within its sanctuary, and the great Plenary Councils have been held, presiding Bishops, however, will be the first to receive the Cardinal's hat in the Baltimore cathedral. The ceremony will take place September, June 29, the date being also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priesthood of presiding Gibbons, and it will no doubt be an imposing event.

The bearer of the insets from the Vatican will be Mgr. Satolli Sessions, who will be accompanied by Count Spalding Rinaldi of the Pontifical Noble Guard. The Rev. Thomas Lee, rector of the cathedral, who has been absent in Rome for some time, will accompany the Commissioner from the Vatican. The Pope has appointed Archbishop Peter J. Kenrick of St. Louis as Apostolic Legate to confer the Pallium, presiding Gibbons in the same person in the American Catholic Councils, having been consecrated Bishop June 30, 1851. Cardinal light mass will be celebrated by the Most Rev. John J. Williams, archbishop of Boston, and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will preach the sermon. It is expected that archbishop Corrigan of New York, Bishop Gabriels of Savannah, and Bishop Keane of Richmond will attend. Many of the clergy from New York, Philadelphia and Washington will also be present. According to the rule of the Church, if the Governor of Maryland were a Catholic he would be permitted to pass the night on the Cardinal's bed. Although the prohibition will become a Cardinal the 29th of June, when he receives the insigne of the office from the Papal Nuncio, he will actually visit Rome only to receive the imposing ceremonies the first month.

The ceremony of the cathedral will consist of a pontifical mass, sung by one of the Bishops, and containing lessons will occur at the hours, turned to the Archbishopric parade for the last time. There, when the mass is over, the ceremonies will derive their greatest and most general gift to the hands of those assembling, and great care has been selected by the Most Rev. and has considerable difficulty, the pastor having to put on the hood of the archbishop, and then to fit to Cardinal Gibbons. The red lace cotta and flowing breast of the Archbishop's garment, will cease to have special significance on the Cardinal robes of the Sacred College, and they were according to the rule of the order. The Baltimore bishop having to put on the throne, at the present and pious mother and sister, his sermons and hearing into the hand of the Archbishop's mystery of Rome. There the Cardinal will take to the cathedral city the sandals and ring, and to the Pope for the present, pontificate and to bless the Cardinal's hat.

The Cardinal-elect will become a Cardinal Bishop. The Cardinal Bishops of a to go out seats, a senior or assigns of the See, and a see, or three-seventh part. The seat of the Pope to see, under the Cardinal Bishops to a religious order, to which one is greater by birth, but not the senior rank of dean or the elder, however if ordained as the Cardinal the ceremonies of the act by the Pope, and the Cardinal Bishop to a Cardinal Priest, or Deacon, if ordained to the Cardinal's hat to

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

It is believed in Washington that E. Spencer Pratt of Noble, Ala., will be appointed to succeed P. H. Winston of Chicago as United States Minister to Persia.

In the baccalaureate sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer at Immanuel Baptist Church yesterday to the class of the University of Chicago he took occasion to warmly praise Mr. Gladstone and his Irish policy.

MR. GLADSTONE yesterday issued an address to the Midlothian electors, making a strong appeal for support in the coming contest and advocating a true union instead of the paper union now existing, and which the Tories seek to restore.

DELEGATE VOORHEES of Washington Territory proposes to introduce in the House of Representatives today a resolution declaring in no uncertain the privileges of the floor. These privileges, it is conceded, are being grossly abused by lobbyists.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles in Berlin that if the bill expelling the Orleans Princes becomes a law in France serious trouble will result in that country. The Duc de Aumale has not yet received the French Ambassador, and it is said that he will not if the Princes are expelled.

THE FLOWER FESTIVAL, or Children's Day, was observed in many of the churches throughout the city yesterday with appropriate exercises, consisting of songs and recitations by the members of the Sunday-schools, and sermons by the pastors touching upon the anniversary and its meaning. The floral decorations were profuse.

PROF. SWING preached at Central Music Hall yesterday on modern Unitarianism, and argued that it differed but slightly from Congregationalism, the only difference between the progressive freedom of the Unitarian and of Ingersoll being that the former was restricted by some idea of religion, while the latter was not restricted by anything.

THE RETENTION of the Bank of England's rate during the week surprised the market. Discount closed at 1½ @ three months and ½ for short. The *Economist* considers the situation unwarranted and likely to produce trouble later. There is little prospect of much business being done during the election time. Another railway securities were firm and active. The argument of Mr. Pullen before the House committee at Washington was used to stimulate dealing in Continental bonds in England, but with little effect.

THE COOK COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS say, "Eight license is a fraud." Plainly speaking, this is a lie. If high license had failed to meet expectations it might be denounced as a "fraud"; but not when it has been enormously beyond the expectations of its advocates. Is it a "fraud" because it has closed hundreds of saloons in this city, and in the State thereunto, and at the same time added $1,000,000 annually to the revenues of Chicago and $2,000,000 to the State? Is it a "fraud" because it has furnished the means for doubling the police force of Chicago and providing better protection for life and property? Is it a "fraud" because it has supplied the means for enlarging the Fire Department and for building bridges and improving the facilities for public travel? Is it a "fraud" because it has enabled the city authorities to clean the streets and alleys and afford better protection for the public health? If these results are not satisfactory what do the cranks and visionaries desire? Do they want prohibition on paper and free whisky in practice, untaxed cigarettes without limit, filthy streets, an inadequate police force, and a general crippling of improvements, or a large increase of taxes on property? Would not a law that let to these results be an intolerable, unmitigated, outrageous fraud?

THE COOK COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS declare in favor of a National Prohibitory law forbidding the importation, manufacture or sale (and why not the drinking) of liquor. Of course no such law could be enforced, but it would obscure the prize of intoxicating liquor by taking off the present Federal tax of 90 cents a gallon, thus encouraging drunkenness and dissipation. National prohibition would cause countless whisky stills to flow once more a-drink. It would also deprive the Government of about a hundred millions of internal and customs revenue, and leave an enormous deficit to be made good by new taxes. When a few more pensive fills are passed by the state-agents and demagogues there will be an surplus revenue. There is not now half as much as the tax on whisky-cum-profanum. The widows of the prohibition cranks would compel the resuspension of the repealed income war tax; but it would have to be much higher than the old one to make good the deficit caused by repealing all taxes on liquor, as the cranks propose. To yield the required revenue it would be necessary to tax all incomes and carriages of the richer and colored classes over $100 or $200 a year. Farmers, mechanics, clerks, railroad employés, officials, and professional men would have to be assessed heavily, as well as capitalists, to make up the $50 million deficit. Farmers hurled the property would have to be taxed as their wages. The tax would be taken out of the wage-fund and nothing netted of the country. City, county, and State taxes would have to be increased to meet the loss of local revenues derived from liquor taxes. The increased cost for in Illinois would be $4,000,000, and in Chicago $1,500,000. Adding the expense of collecting the income taxes and salaries for an army of Federal officials, and the increased cost of the Federal courts in trying actions such a scheme, and the burden would be colossal. But according to the devices of some of the bigoted Federal courts it would also be necessary to make compensation for all breweries and distilleries closed by which, of course, would cost hundreds of millions to the taxpayers. Is it too much to ask these cranks to take a practical view of this matter, and examine for a moment what would be the cost of their much-desired scheme?

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The closeness of the connection between wheat and stocks has been much more marked during the last few days than usual. A boom in the latter, originated in the West, was brought to a pause, the attention was given being a more forward prospect, especially in the spring-wheat section. A diary-writing of passenger rates as and in competition with the "Alkali Law" route, with fears that the war will extend further, has added to some apprehension, but Western stocks are generally strong, with not much disposition to sell. They stand pretty well as corporate earnings, with the prospect of a fair volume of carrying business from the coming harvest and seem to hope that freight rates will be maintained at least as well as they were last year. The situation of the roads is not a bad one on the whole. The Chronicle's statement of gross earnings of sixty-two roads for May shows a total of $10,000,000, being an increase of $647,000 over the figures for May of last year, and sixty-one of those roads have earned $6,721,000 more during the last five months than in the corresponding time of 1885. The advices of last week indicate that foreign capital is being freely invested in American railways, and a competent authority says that fully one-half of the St. Paul stock is owned abroad.

General business is rather dull, but not much more so than is usual at this time of the year, and is scarcely as bad as might have been expected to follow the landlock caused by the labor troubles. The loss of the recent advance in wheat has somewhat checked preparations for increased commercial dealings with the country, but rates are strong and cars and bags comparatively steady, so that the buying ability of the farmer may be a fair one after all. A great deal more is thought than has been written about the effect of the railroad extensions on the wealth of trade. It is said that contracts are out for railroad building the total of which is placed by some as high as $70,000,000. If it be only half that, the circulation of so much money, most of it in the labor market, could not but prove a decided stimulus to many branches of industry, in which the merchant would have his full share, and the carrying of the material as good rates of freight would give a large segment to the earnings of the class directly interested. Steel rails were active and firm last week, with 25c bid for lots of 15,000 here a few days ago, and reason that another lot had been sold to arrive from England. But the demand for manufactured iron does not improve, and is not expected to do so for the next two months. In dry goods and clothing there is a fair volume of trade, with no new features. The prospect is cotton goods is far from being a brilliant one, and the suspension of the Lowells adds one to an already long list of mills that have shut down or reduced production. The wheat has to be sold at whatever it will bring in competition with the product of the Dakotas, who work with eight for less than a dollar per week, and of the Russian peasants, to whom the price of a bushel of wheat is a small fortune. Its cost to dispose of is the same marked at that raised by the poorly-paid labor in the Valley of the Danube, and his path can only be said if offered more cheaply than the nations that now rule as the plains of Australia. Its sole consolation is noting the connection is the belief that the existence of a tariff on sugar keeps off the farm a few more men who would otherwise try to gain a living there, and the idea that the log-rolling process with the sugar men enables the latter to realize a few cents more for his wool than he could otherwise obtain. But the necessity is equally great to find it out to degree when the comparison is made with other classes of producers. Even the manufacturers of cotton goods and of iron would jump for joy if they were able to export anything like 10 per cent of their total production—as a result of being "protected" by a tariff that would permit them to sell the rest on the American buyer and make him pay enough into the hands to yield a big profit on the whole of their product.

The protection of course has enlived its usefulness. It ought to be abolished forthwith. The resulting riches have been kept on too long already. They were once worn by an infant, but he has grown into a giant. To permit his further to an amount so would be the feeling of an adult with pay. Let the sugar interest take care of itself for the future, and if there be any festering energy in sugar let us extract it to some other good purpose who has not yet demonstrated his ability to provide for himself. To raise the duty on rearing the children of babyhood is really an injustice to the as well as to others. To omit to do a great deal more of good it left unremarked. A letting down of the price of sugar by one-third would be quickly followed by a doubling of its consumption in this country, and create a necessity for some years in the future to seek a foreign market for the surplus. Our electrical events alone would speedily absorb all the offerings of the metal, and the coupling of double ends by electricity would call for an appreciable increase in the product that if the price were lowered to a reasonable figure. Why not allow the interest to be agitated? Why try to retain the protection of sentiment after the youth has attained its majority?

A GREAT JUDGE.

The presence of Justice Samuel F. Miller at the dedication of the new room of the Iowa Supreme Court leads the Des Moines *Register* to speak of the distinguished jurist as the greatest man Iowa has produced and by all odds the ablest Justice on the Federal Supreme Bench. This is hardly an overstatement. In the last twenty years the Supreme Court has performed a great work in revitalizing the powers of the Federal Government, and Justice Miller has written many of the opinions under which "the National authority has asserted a new vigor and enlarged the scope of its operations." He was the Justice who wrote the dissenting opinion in the first legal-tender case, but he has since seen the entire court (except Field) take up his view and establish it as the law after reversing the previous ruling. In 1869 Miller declared that the doctrine of the majority of the court in holding the legal-tender act unconstitutional was wholly unwarranted, and, if established, would "substitute a court of justice for the National Legislature." The same line presented in the legal-tender case remained to confirm for many years and was not finally settled until the ruling in the *Juilliard* case in 1884. The court then went to the full extent of Miller's dissenting opinion in 1869, and all the Justices save Field united in declaring the propriety or advisability of issuing legal-tender notes was "a political question to be determined by Congress when the question of urgency arises and not a judicial question to be afterwards passed upon by the courts."

Miller's position in the legal-tender cases is more conspicuous than that of the other dissenting Justices from the fact that the court was compelled finally not only to reach its conclusion, but to adopt its reasoning without change. The practically unanimous decision in the *Juilliard* case in 1884 is nothing but a reiteration of the grounds on which Miller dissented in 1869. The first qualified covenant of the original legal-tender case did not put the question on the right ground or go far enough, but left it still to doubt whether the court would justify the issue of greenbacks in time of peace. In the *Juilliard* case, however, the conclusion was finally reached that in peace or in war the question of issuing legal-tender notes belonged to Congress exclusively, and the courts had nothing to do with it. The court came slowly and reluctantly to Miller's doctrine, but was compelled to accept it finally without qualification. Putting aside all Miller's other services, the wisdom and foresight he displayed in dealing with the legal-tender cases alone make him a notable figure in the judicial history of the country since the War.

GRADING CHAOS IN WORDS.

The Chief Inspector of Coals in this city recently issued a circular recommending a change in the manner of inspecting coal that is received here during the winter. He proposes to designate as "lump" all of it that appears to be dry enough to pass on No. 4. The Coal Shovelers' Association at a meeting last night Thursday adopted resolutions which disapprove the recommendation of the Inspector.

The whole question—and it is an important one to the trade—hinges upon the fact that coal may seem to be dry when frozen, but develops a considerable quantity of dampness on thawing out in the spring. It is then very liable to heat and spoil. Hence arises a feature of passing coal into the speculative grade when it really belongs to a lower one which cannot be trusted to keep in store till the prevailing season comes. As the owners and receivers of the coal are always on the lookout for cause of complaint about the coming at their property lower than it will bear, there is a constant pressure on the working inspectors to run it too high and let the buyer have the consequences if he chose to stay to store till the arrival of the risky season. Sometimes these consequences have been very serious. About a dozen years ago nearly all the coal in store in this city—and there was a big lot of it—was black, and much of it became so nearly dust it would not run down the elevator spouts when the owners tried to take it out of store. That taught the trade a lesson, and a good many operators locked with favor upon the old-fashioned idea that unless the coal was treated to smoothers on it ought to pass the winner on the ark, while in no event should it be graded as No. 1 till the May succeeding the year of its growth. The summer package of coal to New York the present month was held by some to prove the danger of winter grading, while others insist that all the coal which has turned out bad there left the West as No. 4.

There is, however, one important fact which would render the above-named rule an unfair one now. It is that a large proportion of the coal received here during the last few winters and given in the anthracite half of Illinois, where it "hardly ever" freezes during the coldest of our weather. Since there is no danger in grading that coal here as to apparent merit at the time of arrival, and it would be unfair to the retailer to classify it as doubtful because the very next from more Northern mines is ok. And it would be especially a hardship hereon the smaller the quantity of the contract grade in view the greater is likely to be the premium established on it by the speculators. Also, the receivers have a telling argument in favor of their position—namely: the certainty that very much of the Illinois coal would go elsewhere if not allowed to be graded as No. 4 here during the winter. It may be claimed, with little danger of dispute, that the adoption of the proposed rule now would reduce our annual receipts of coal by not far from 10 per cent. In other words, it would be unreasonable for the receivers to advocate it, and a foolish injury to the commerce of the city if adopted without their caution.

There is only one fair way open, and that is to grade the grain upon its merits, as near as may be, at the time—letting the speculators take the risk. If they want corn during the winter to gamble on, and the country holders think they can get more for it in winter time, by holding till spring, both should be accommodated. The fact is, however, that the trade is struggling round into a position where the risking of hot corn is common by bringing it forward in winter to prevent a corner in immediately. Most of the speculative trading of hot winter was for delivery in the following May, and the probability is that it will be even more limited in that direction the coming mild season. There is plenty of room for speculation, or gambling, in buying and selling around another street; and if a few who regard themselves as extra smart want to look distinctly to the future they should be allowed to do so. But the very last thing to be thought of as a means of "protecting" lines from loss by such trading is a persistent and disinterested agitation against the property of one class of men because the men owned by some others is not fit to be marketed till a few months later.

FIRST "LOOP-LINE" ADOPTED (LEADER OF CORRECT).

It appears that the North Chicago Railway Company will not rest satisfied with being empowered to change their motor power in the North Town and obtaining entire possession of the La Salle street tunnel. It proposes in addition to establish what is quite a new idea for around the Chamber of Commerce. That is plainly set forth in the "friendly local interview" published in a morning and in an evening contemporary a few days ago concerning the projects of the corporation. The "loop-line" spoken of in the local friendly papers referred to is to be laid along La Salle street from the tunnel to Jackson street, west on Jackson to Sherman, south on Sherman to Van Buren, east on Van Buren to Pacific avenue, north on Pacific avenue to Jackson, west on Jackson to La Salle street, and thence north to the tunnel, thus enclosing the Board of Trade building and the office buildings on the southern half of the Board of Trade block with a street-car drive line over which every North Side car would pass.

Sherman street, Pacific avenue, and Jackson street are very narrow streets. A track would occupy a large portion of their width, leaving barely any space for wagons, carriages, cabs, or other vehicles to pass over. There are double tracks now on Van Buren street, which is only sixty-six feet wide. There would not be much room left even for another track. Wagons and other vehicles would be practically driven off this thoroughfare, which is bridged and is now a considerable east and west avenue of traffic and trade. Being used by a continuous line of cars—from 500 to 700 would pass over it during a day. It would be more difficult to get to the Board of Trade from the outside than it is to cross State street at Washington now. It would interfere very seriously with the goings and comings of the tenants of the office buildings facing the Chamber of Commerce and would necessitate a circuitous route for the patrons of the Grand Pacific Hotel arriving at and departing from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger depots. That the loop would very seriously injure the property of the Board of Trade and adjacent blocks, interfere with business traffic and travel in the very heart of the city, is clear enough. The fullest Board of Trade men—if there is such a person as a full one connected with that body—can see that.

But what do the Board of Trade men propose to do about it? Mr. Tuttle does not make any attempt to conceal from the public that he intends to sustain the State with a million or two. The Council, or a majority of that body, can be "persuaded" to assist him in the project. The Post-Bill appears to be very friendly to Mr. Tuttle. Are the members of the Board of Trade going to stand idly by and see the job perfected? They are deeply interested in this matter. It is time for them to be up and doing unless they desire to have their property injured, their business interfered with, their time wasted, and their fine proportions. It ought to be only necessary to point out to them that they are menaced.

A CORRESPONDENT continuing Mr. Gladstone's present learned article with the Home-rule portions to the citizens of the Dorking eight, writing Saturday evening, says:

> The news has spread in the House of Commons that Gladstone's health is failing. Every member looks into the Chairman's room. Every member looks into the lobby. Every member looks into the library. Every member looks to see if Gladstone is there. Gladstone is not there. Gladstone is not anywhere. Gladstone has disappeared. Gladstone has vanished. Gladstone is gone. Gladstone is dead. Gladstone is buried. Gladstone is in his grave. Gladstone is in heaven. Gladstone is in the bosom of Abraham. Gladstone is in the bosom of Satan. Gladstone is in the bosom of Hades. Gladstone is in the bosom of Tophet. Gladstone is in the bosom of Gehenna. Gladstone is in the bosom of Purgatory. Gladstone is in the bosom of Limbo. Gladstone is in the bosom of Nirvana. Gladstone is in the bosom of Nothingness. Gladstone is in the bosom of Annihilation. Gladstone is in the bosom of Eternity. Gladstone is in the bosom of Infinity. Gladstone is in the bosom of Space. Gladstone is in the bosom of Time

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SATURDAY'S CRAFT KING UNITED HIS TO ROYAL BEDDING.

The Grange Colors—Some of the Recent Doings That Do Not Accord—Reasons of Trouble Resulting from the Proposed Expulsion of the Orleans Princes—The Czar and Royal Relief Abroad—Anecdotes of High Life—Fashions at the Asco Races.

LONDON, via Lake Steamboats, June 12.—[By Boston Special Cable to THE TRIBUNE.]—Queen Victoria's army yesterday afternoon at the Chateau of Eng, which is a most characteristic and favorable building, with many towers, rises to the lower's sign, the Queen's flag was given. Its ordinary appearance is fairly rational, and quite consistently modest. He has not yet recognized the regency, and also acts shy about going to Buckingham to power to prove against the regency, and let the new before its people. Opinion and conference arrangements for the King's flight to the Tyrol had been made; also a letter to the royal headwaiter was found bearing such direction to be deprived of an arm. The Queen sudden grief, and intends to assist at concerts.

I am here, Washington, the King's proposal, and Dr. Gudden, who left for the Tyrol to present a good sight and may be able to do so would be under the circumstances. Both said that the King will not go to Russia, but will remain where he is for the present. He has consented to submit to medical treatment, any permission to do such at the request of the King are granted by governments, of which great theory are an duty.

King Ludwig today took his departure for King Otto, at Lake Starnberg. The young King the route of the journey being kept secret. The grounds dust in the neighborhood of the King remained to turn greatly interested, are anxiety. He looked well and merry. The crown-prosecutors have been taken no power but the consenting authority.

The Servian Leading Wants to Keep Servant Some of King Ludwig's Escape—The Three Emperors—Anxiety to Conceal Their Departure—Visit to Germany—Fashions at the Asco Races.

LONDON, June 12.—[By Boston Special Cable to THE TRIBUNE.]—The Servian Leading will meet Count to act on questions arising out of the establishment of the regency. The cabinet will make a full report of the condition of affairs brought about by the mental disease of the King. It is said that the Cabinet stands almost unanimous of the Legislature or the Senate of the deposed King would not be made public.

Bismarck further is inclined to regard as the personal bearing of the three Emperors at Gastein, and that the Chancellor will be present. The Emperor of Germany will pay a visit to Emperor William during his stay at Gastein.

It is related to Alexandra states that the departure of the Prince Princess will result in a great calamity for Prince, and was practically dismissed from other Princes, on the ground that she was related to many of European courts. The Emperor of Russia has not yet received the new French Ambassador, and it is said that he will not receive him at all, as he says the Ambassador will almost certainly be at Schoenbrunn's farewell book-lately issued are such anti-Russian statements.

It is stated that the Emperor of Germany has given that entire power will be entrusted to the crown-prince regent.

The Foreign Speculative Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—[Special cable to CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]—The Bank of England's rate advanced from 2½ to 3 per cent. The movement was caused by the heavy withdrawals of gold for the interior of Europe. The discount continues the collection commenced by the bank's previous rate and there is every reason to believe that it will greatly increase the deficit in the bullion reserve, but entirely stop imports of gold. The whole market through the Bankers' Association, but entirely stop imports of gold. The whole market through the Bankers' Association, but entirely stop imports of gold. The whole market through the Bankers' Association

AGAINST WORTHINGTON.

DAVIS'S INTERESTS OPPOSITE TO THE GOVERNOR'S.

A Combination in the Shape of Greenbackers, Knights of Labor, Prohibitionists, Farmers, and Disaffected Democrats—John S. Davis of Rockford Casting the Republican Nomination for Congress in Ellis's Stead—Republican Prospects in Ellis's District—Republican Prospects—Opposition to Ellis.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Greenback conference at Peoria has caused a great deal of excitement here, and the action of the conference is much the theme of such speculation. Your personal Commissioner has had an intimation that the meeting would be held. The Greenback Congressional Committee will not be held until after the Republican and Democratic conventions. The Central Committee was instructed, in the new state line in September, 1-3 the object to endeavor to secure the nomination of the two great parties who do not support the latter measures, or, in other words, a fusion of the two parties. Persons here that this will certainly secure to the interests of Worthington. They want to make a desperate fight to elect the Greenback Congressional Committee in the interest. Greenbackers long have to see that after the Republicans think that not much [illegible] to be nominated by the Republican Convention. Knowing the exact nature of what is to be given, it is evident that there is a settled fight of it all which means the nomination of a Democrat to succeed Worthington, Knights of Labor Committee, Knights of Labor Committee, the Farmers' Alliance, and Greenback Committee, all of both the great parties to secure his election.

The Greenbackers who met here June 9 to select the Cook City Committee had a rough time of it, some wish either to vote and to [illegible] other members, which gave a long discussion, was voted. The Cook County Greenbackers will hold a meeting to-day to see what action to take in the matter. They assert that Worthington no servant of the Democratic party. Worthington was elected, principally by Democratic votes, and he has always been a Democrat. He was [illegible] Democrat, and [illegible] with the exception

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM THIS AND NEIGHBORING STATES.

The Lake Forest's Tournament—Charged with Perjury—The Impeachment Trial—An Accidental Shooting—The Detective Army Bees at Beloit—Baseball Resignation of Franklin Chaplin—Convicted of Murder—A Library Robbed—A Miserable Bank Failure—A Detective.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The eighth annual tournament of the Lake Forest crack militia. It was the largest gathering of bowmen ever held in the State. Thirty-five companies participated in the meet, and the attendance is estimated at 1,000. In the two-men team match, one company entered a team of four men, and two companies entered teams of three men each. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, offered by the Chief City Bow Troop of Council Bluffs was the property of Co. C. The Webb Jone Troop, of Dubuque, captured the prize of $100 and a silver medal as the best-drilled company.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—In an application filed by the United National Bank, Trustee of Evans & Smith, of this city and receiver of that concern, charged with having the notes of E. G. Townsend, of Joliet, Ill., to the amount of $1,500 for the amount of $60. He was held in $1,500 bail.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—Treasurer-elect Saturday in the Auditor Brady succeeds, ever since Governor St. Barnes, auditor of the Polk County Savings Bank; D. L. Campbell, auditor of the Davis County Bank, then auditing to the payment of the small fee, $21 to $31 for each undertaking. Adam Brandt, Secretary of the Northern Indemnity Company, certified that that body on such work less than one-seventy to the Northern organization.

WISCONSIN—Selection Army Bureau—President Chaplin of Beloit College to Resign.

BELOIT, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—For the days of hard work in raising the last money of twenty-five thousand to behalf of the fund to the Sabbath days raised an invitation before Justice Ealing today the prosecution cannot and the defense agreed. Four witnesses have been subpoenaed by the defendants. Hugh Riley, the chief engineer of the fire department, one of them arrested for riot, was discharged.

It is announced that President A. C. Chaplin of Beloit College has handed in his resignation, to take effect with completion of the college year. He has been with Beloit for two years. The organization and has been fifteen years service at the same place [illegible]. It is hoped to see in the coming events and persons to secure that the college has taken to high and strong educational curriculum.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Sunday the Town Engineer of Prescott, Pierce County, gave two years to this city, carrying through the funds. A relief from a number of the committee to attempt to the prisoner's ing to [illegible] for the week's burden of their respective companies. The usual management program will be observed.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 13.—In the case of the State against John Gates of Superior for murder the jury rendered a verdict of guilty in the second degree. This case was brought into Douglas County. The offense was for putting Peter Anderson upon it prison, at Ashland, Jan. 5. The penalty is imprisonment for from fourteen to twenty-five years.

Railroad's Assessment for 1886.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—This is the year when the assessment upon all real estate for taxation is made in the State, and the results of the assessor work are looked forward to with considerable interest. State auditor Hon some time ago predicted that the total assessment in the State would be $2,000,000 below that of 1885, on account of the decreased values of real estate, reducing the taxpayers from about $60,000,000 to $58,000,000. The reports received from five counties, the first that are in, indicate that Mr. Hart's estimate is not far wrong. They are as follows:

	1885.	1886.
Fulton	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,900,000
Lawrence	2,000,000	1,900,000
Martin	1,000,000	1,000,000
Perry	2,000,000	1,900,000
Wells	2,000,000	1,900,000
Total	$ 9,000,000	$ 8,600,000

It will be seen that Wells County alone shows an increase and that corporations report their taxable property at a higher figure than last year. Reports from Washington County show that in consequence the assessors have had the taxable items of lands at a considerable low figure, numbers of acres lying assessed at one dollar less than last year.

Upon this auditor Hart's estimate of $2,000,000 less in the assessment for the year the county auditors will make good Mr. Hart's prediction.

Michigan Authorship Suit.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Trials upon authority parties were entering beginning with a meet of the new Adrian College at 11:30 yesterday morning a factor was sent passing into the hand of Samuel Steers, a lad 13 years old, who was playing near.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The directors of the Iron Cliffs trust for the Mining & Smelting Company are expected to arrive here next week. Their visit to the Upper Peninsula will be to determine whether to run for and Bessie, Iron and Florence for sale for a per copper cliffs or sign forty rates for the present. The former has to hand 1,000 tons of charcoal iron worth fully $60,000. The new Bessie Mine, regarded almost as great as the Florence, nearly the size of Hamtramck township, and has been opened to a depth of 100 feet. Its ore is worth $100,000. The cost of opening the mine was not much less than $50,000 more and from this point nothing the company has as yet realized save a road and mines. The staking down of the mine would throw out about 10 men, and if the furnace and charcoal kilns are kept going, the 5 to 10 men that will both be raised for the present after the dividend rate.

Minnesota—A Bank Cashier—A Post-office Robbery.

AUSTIN, Minn., June 13.—The Mower County Bank was opened yesterday. Loss on the short $6,000. The sureties are said to be [illegible] to some of $1,000 to $10. A member of the bank today swore that Shelby took about $6,000 and more over $20,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—Chamberlain's robbery of $100 was discovered to be an error. It is C. W. Carter, Deputy Postmaster at Lamberton, Minn., charged with the theft. He is in the custody of Inspector Stuart and Foster of Chicago and brought to St. Paul. He is now in the county jail awaiting trial. He has confessed to the robbery, but he was committed to default of $1,000 bail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—A case of gruesome sensation was developed here today. The person is a young Scandinavian who arrived in Minneapolis direct from the old country on the 1st inst. He was taken to the hospital and on the next day died. The physicians will make post-mortem examination.

Illinois—Marriage of a Long-Separated Couple.

SAVANNA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. H. Cook of Mildred has gone to New York to be married to a former lover, Peter Jones, whom she had not seen for forty-five years. The separated little has been married twice and the separated husband has been married once. Both are now in search of gain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—From the Grand Army men active interest is being manifested in preparing a constitution for the use of the Grand Army, the encampment of which, the Grand of Grand Army Encampments, commencing with the Grand Army of Illinois, to be held in Springfield, August 3 and 4, when encampments will be held in each of the Congressional districts in the State, and delegates elected to the State encampment. The city of Springfield will provide for the accommodation of the property and for the convenience of the party parties. Commissioners are to receive $100 for the construction of the temporary [illegible] to each county.

Indiana—Has His Wife Sentenced Her Lover Dies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—At Terre Haute yesterday George Kinney shot his wife's lover. They were married last December. Kinney was intoxicated and last night the wife's lover at the house of a friend. Today Kinney fought her and asked her if she considered herself his wife. She responded in the negative, and he shot her with a revolver and fled, the bullet striking her in the temple.

Obituary—A Pure Atrocious Specimen of Cashier.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—At the last session will take a large list of names from which a board of 48 will, a petit jury [illegible] a term, including 18,000 names are now in the hands of the Commissioners. The Board will sit each two days, and a set for the last in the Territory.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages.
Building Loans,
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

S. C. ORR & CO.,
BROKERS,
Room 311 Royal Insurance Building.

TO THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS:

BUSINESS.

MONETARY

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States Saturday and a week ago were:

New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 60 premium; Boston, par@25c premium; St. Louis, 60 premium.

The local money market was very active, the day being nearly a full one at most of the banks, a lot of loans were turned with, a fair business in the way of application for loans. Borrowers experienced no trouble in obtaining the use of funds on adequate security, the street generally to the tendency just now is to application of loanable funds, and parties wanting large blocks can generally obtain desired rates. Of course there is very little doing now in trading on produce. The grain and provisions in store here are all being carried through from one arrangements made several days ago. Rates of discount on the banks are quoted steady at 6@7 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time loans. New York exchange was steady at a premium of 25c per $1,000, with sales offered. Some quoted exchange on [illegible]

The Clearing-House banks [illegible] $1,210,000 more than the previous week, against $1,210,000 a year ago. The following are the principal items in the statements, with the changes during the week:

	Dec.	Inc.
Loans		[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
Legal tenders		[illegible]
Deposits		[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	

Banks not reporting to the Clearing-House show the following changes:

	Dec.	Inc.
Loans		[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
Legal tenders		[illegible]
Deposits		[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	

The following are the totals of the Clearing-House and other banks

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. J. M. Cahill, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Gen. J. I. Claassen, Painesville, O., and C. S. Knickerbocker, Jackson, Mich., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Lillie Tenney Durbin, the 3-month-old child, which was the only person rescued from the Canal-street horror, died yesterday afternoon at the County Hospital. When the child was discovered in the dripping rig in a large pool, but had escaped serious injury. The funeral will be held.

A meeting of a large number of property-owners was held last night on Butterfield street, near Twenty-first, in opposition to the elevated road to be laid on that street. John A. Jones made the principal speech against the proposed line. The meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at the corner of Twenty-second and Butterfield streets.

Ex-Ald. Pat Sheehan returned from Washington yesterday. He said he went there simply as a delegate from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and while there took to the rights, but never dreamed of his political ends. He said he was going to Cape Girardeau, but would not take a Congress seat, if it was offered him unsolicited. He had not made application for the office and did not want anything from the Government.

At the County Court (Court of Equity) meeting yesterday Judge Gary ordered the Canal fund on deposit $1,000, to be used to send $500 at once to the Irish leader on the first installment of the $1,000 he has pledged. The Ivy Ridge Company of 33 Third Point and Chaplin of Co. D Sixteen made a stirring address. Patrick Murphy of Limerick, also spoke. The total dollars and pennies collected by A. O'Neil County Secretary.

At the regular annual meeting of the Cook County Board A. O. H., held at Fitzgerald Hall yesterday, the Rev. Nicholas J. Sheridan made a congratulatory address. Col. Daniel F. Ford was elected County Delegate. It was decided to continue the erection of the pole in place of the county where the Irish people predominate and are the backbone of the movement. The order will take an active interest in the success of the approaching Festival of the United Irish Societies.

Dr. W. G. Eggleston, associate editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, wrote to the State Board of Health some days ago calling attention to the sanitary question, and asking if they would not be prepared for intelligence on the subject upon enquiring of all practicing physicians throughout the State. Dr. Eggleston, in reply to Dr. J. H. Rauch, the Secretary of the Board, the replies that he did not believe the Board would be successfully prosecuted, as they have to rely on members, but stated that the information to their patients were not necessary.

The veterans of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry met yesterday afternoon and accepted the offer of the women of the G. A. R. for a centennial benefit to be held from (9 or Saturday 3). The receipts will be a [illegible] gift to the veterans, and a [illegible] Chicago's Unity. The chairs and [illegible] Secretary. A beautiful gold pencil was [illegible] Hall, intended for Mathew J. B. Tuesday, the [illegible] of Iowa, Tuesday, who was the original [illegible] of the Thirteenth Illinois, and which [illegible] project to write memoirs, from the time [illegible] to proceed to the Potomac Cheering [illegible] for theater to Harrison Tuesday.

Convention of the United Irish Societies.

At the convention of the United Irish Societies held in Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon, arrangements were perfected for the mass meeting to [illegible] of the Parnell parliamentary fund at Uptown Irish Grove (Aug. 1). This will be the second meeting of the United Societies. The [illegible] Central and Parnell Societies, representing [illegible] Irish people in the metropolis. The Uptown Societies will have a Centennial entry if it does not conflict with the Uptown picnic. The Central Society will have a [illegible] Parnell and Chaplin of Co. D Sixteen made a stirring address. Patrick Murphy of Limerick, also spoke. The total dollars and pennies collected by A. O'Neil County Secretary.

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